The Kansas City Journal.

Established 1854.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY, Publisher. Rialto Bldg., Ninth and Grand Avenue.

Subscription Rates: By carrier, Daily and Sunday, 10 cents per week; 45 cents pe

By mail, Daily and Sunday, one month, 40 cents; three months, \$1; six months, \$2; one year, \$4. Single copies, 2 cents, Daily; 5 cents Sunday.

The Kansas City Weekly Journal. Published Thursdays, 50 cents per year.

Telephones: Business Office, 250: Editorial rooms, 812; Kansas City, Kas., W. 23.

Foreign Advertising: The J. E. Van Doren Special Agency, with offices 1220 Masonic Temple, Chicago, and 31-32 Tribune Building, New York, sole agent for foreign advertising. Missouri, as second class mail matter.

Entered at the Postoffice at Kansas City

Weather Forecast for Thursday. Washington, May 4 .- For Oklahoma, Indian Terri portheasterly winds.

For Nebruska: Rain; northeasterly winds.

SPAIN'S NAVAL CONCENTRATION.

If it is true that the Cape Verde squad ron has joined the Cadiz fleet and that scattering ships have been ordered to the same port. Spain's naval plan is pretty clearly defined.

The Spanish government, driven to desperation by the defeat at Manila and har assed by the revolutionists at home, may be about to hazard its cause upon on great enterprise-the sending of its whole navy to our coast.

The combined strength of the Spanish navy would be very formidable. Starting westward, with its destination problemat ical, the menace of such a fleet would be serious enough to cause considerable apprehension. The worst fate that could meet this veritable armada would be an engagement with a like combination of our naval forces, but such a combination on our part would hardly be possible with a long coast line to defend and with no knowledge of the plans of the Spanish

If it is the purpose of Spain to send her ships to this side of the Atlantic, she will certainly mass her strength for the undertaking. The people of Spain, or a large majority of them at least, would have confidence in the invincibility of such a concentration of their sea power. And even among those who would regard such a venture as extremely hazardous, it would occur that much damage might be done to a part of our ships or to some of our ports before we could present formidable opposi-

On the other hand, it is almost impossible that the fleet should be able to avoid both our North Atlantic and flying squadrons, and if it should encounter both of them it would surely be doomed. At any rate, if Spain sends over a really powerful fleet there will be the greatest naval battle in the history of the seas.

The danger of revolution, however, is likely to deter the Spanish government from risking its whole navy in one hazard. The effete monarchy is beset by foes within as well as by enemies without. The plans of to-day may be modified by the events of to-morrow. Spain is incapable of formulating a war plan with any degree of cer-

NOT SEA FIGHTERS. A day or so since a brace of Madrid dispatches appeared side by side in the newspapers. One of them asserted that Admiral Dewey had thrown bombs filled with petroleum into the houses at Manila, thus causing a great conflagration and the other related that the Spanish ministry expressed profound surprise at the admiral's

It was at once denied by the navy de-

decisive victory.

partment at Washington that petroleum bombs had been fired, though this denial was scarcely necessary. It is the height of absurdity to suppose that the ammunition carried by warships includes shells loaded with oil. In the first place, shells loaded in the ordinary manner, with powder or some other dry explosive, would be much more likely to scatter fire. Indeed, it would probably be impossible to devise a greater incendiary than one of the regulation shells when it bursts in the vicinity of combustible material. In the second place, the American navy is not in the habit of violating the accepted usages of honorable warfare. These usages forbid an assaliant to destroy public or private property unless such destruction is demanded by military necessity. In cases of bombardment all needful measures must be taken to spare churches, hospitals, public buildings other than forts and arsenals, stores, residences and docks. It must not be supposed that Admiral Dewey set out to destroy Manila by fire. If it shall develop that a portion of the city went up in conflagration, it is also sure to develop that the fire was an unavoidable incident in subduing the armed forces of the Spanish and that it was not started ruthlessly.

The second of these dispatches is calculated to provoke a smile among those who are familiar with the history of Spanish naval operations. The profound surprise expressed by the Spanish ministry might have been expected if the Spanish had won, for it has been a century or two since Spain gained a battle at sea. When she wishes to inspire her youth by tales of national victory and heroism she is compelled to go back as far as 1571, when, under Don John, of Austria, the Spanish fleets destroyed the Turkish squadrons in the Gulf of Lepanto. Even then she was assisted by the fleets of Venice, and her ships more than doubled in numbers those of the Turks.

Since that day Spain has never gained an important naval victory. At one time and another during the three and one-half centuries which have since clapsed she has met the fleets of England, France. Holland, Italy, the Netherlands, and half a dozen South American countries, and on every occasion she lost the decisive battles. There were isolated instances of a Spanish ship whipping an enemy; but on the whole, in every war she was vanquished in the naval engagements.

It did not take long for the Spaniards to lose the prestige they had gained at Lepanto. It was but seventeen years later when King Philip started his armada to conquer England, and the overwhelming defeat met by the Spanish at the hands of a far smaller British force is part of very familiar history. Time and again Spain tried to whip England away from Gibraltar, but every time abe met defeat. When in 1805 was fought the battle of Trafalgar, the English Nelson made about as short work of the ships of Spain as Dewey did at Manila.

While fighting against the revolting colonies in South America the work of the Spanish fleet was most contemptible. Its greatest achievements were the bombarding of defenseless cities. After destroying Valparaiso, which had hardly a gun, Nunez, the Spanish admiral, ran away from a smaller fleet like a coward. Before him came Admiral Pereja, who committed suicide after being defeated by the inferior naval forces of the Chileans and Peruvians.

And this is the braggart nation that professes profound surprise that the Americans were able to win at Manila! Among people familiar with history it is a matter of considerable wonder that the Spanish remained at Manila long enough to be whipped. Why they did not run away is probably accounted for by the fact that there was no place to go. By abandoning their guns, beaching their ships and setting them on fire, however, they played the poltroon as far as their opportunities would permit and showed that there had been no increase in Spanish courage since the days when the Spanish admiral almost deserted Spain's brave ally, France, at the pattle of Trafalgar.

SPAIN AND THE ADJECTIVE HABIT The cause of Spanish degeneracy is much liscussed just now, and many are the explanations. It has been attributed in turn to the papacy, the Jesuits, the love of bull fighting, the climate, the industrial situation, and the national fondness for fried nions. There is another cause, however, which has not been emphasized as its importance deserves. This is the adjective habit. Spanish literature and Spanish colloquialisms fairly reek with adjectives. Searching for a noun in the average Spanish sentence is like hunting for an oyste. in boarding house soup.

Now an adjective is in theory an honored part of speech, a characterization of an object's qualities. In practice, however, it loses objectivity. It mirrors rather the user's personal opinions about things than the things themselves; in extreme cases it becomes rhapsodic and hysterical. It is the vehicle of gush, prejudice and cant, and is much affected by boarding school girls, patent medicine men, free silver orators and irresponsible people generally.

In the Spanish sentence the adjective holds the supreme place. The facts are secondary. The primary thing is what the distinguished and honorable speaker thought about them. The color of Spanish rhetoric is wonderful; the form of Spanish facts is fearful. The greatest book in all Spanish literature, "Don Quixote," is but an immortal satire on the mock heroic habit of the adjective loving Spanish mind.

Manufacturers of contemporary American literature should take notice and warning. The adjective habit is growing upon us. It may be less picturesque to stick to the cold Saxon, but it is safer. It would be good thing for unborn millions if our mystical red and purple and yellow literary backs would give "atmosphere" a much first seeded rest, and go out and dig up some

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON. The address of Hon. Benjamin Harrison to the Indiana volunteers was thoroughly characteristic of this distinguished statesman. It was full of dignified patriotism and free from irritating illusions. It was superbly American. Like his other brief utterances touching the Spanish-American risis, it breathed the modesty of the pri- | report," etc. vate citizen, even while it was instinct with the wisdom of the statesman. In all General Harrison has said relating to the present administration, he has been scrupu lously mindful of the rights of those re sponsible for the affairs of state. His address before the Lincoln Club of Chicago was one of the most able, courageous and timely statements made by a public man in this country in many years. Without sacrificing the modesty that becomes the retired officer, General Harrison has saved himself from the obscurity that has come upon some of his predecessors after their retirement to private life, and he has kept fresh in the public mind a remembrance of the statesmanship that distinguished his

edministration. NOTES AND NOTIONS.

It is not remarkable that a woman should think of her husband's possible second wife and vice versa, or that a man's second wife should think strange thoughts of his first wife and vice versa. But it is a queer no tion that a first wife should think of writing a message to her husband's second wife, to be read after that lady is duly installed. The notion is not so strange that Mr. Brander Matthews might not have thought about it in New York and Mr. W. A. White in Kansas, each quite independently. The fact is that Mr. Matthews story in the May Cosmopolitan has a strong resemblance to White's story "That's for Remembrance," published two years ago. But we don't so much care whether Mr. Matthews has had an attack of unconscious imitation as for the facthat Mr. White's story is in most respects more artistic and touching than that of the New York literateur.

Mr. Zangwill insinuates that the English magazines are very willing to print and the critics to discuss the productions of Oscar Wilde even while they taboo his name or spit upon it. It seems that Mr. Wilde has been grinding some copy out of his prison experiences, and though it "suffers from both religious and literary | depot and several fell. The ones who did insincerity" Mr. Zangwill ventures the not get a paper said it was a shame, and opinion that "The Ballad of Reading Goal," will "add some lines to English poetry. If Mr. Wilde had written some religiously sincere lines, we should not care whether Mr. Wilde wrote them or who; but if Mr. Wilde wrote them, and in addition they are insincere, religiously and artistically, we shall vote against their being "added to English poetry."

The Cosmopolitan university continue to enroll people, and already has a larger enrollment than all the first-grade universities in America combined. It is to be hoped that the latter institutions will observe from this that a large enrollment is a vain thing and cease a little their foolish endeavor to show the world the quality of their culture by the number of noses they can count. The faculty has not kept pace with the number of students and according to the list as published each member of it will have to take charge of something over 1,400 students. The fact that in other colleges of high standing there ar about twenty students to each instructor only indicates the superiority of the Cosmopolitan force. We have not heard of

any of the gentlemen who are published

as having charge of the departments but there doubtless are people who have.

Mr. Wyckoff continues in the May Scribner's his masquerade "Among the Workers." The study of work hunting in Chicago is interesting, and brings out many facts worthy of note. But the author continues to maintain his irritating assumption of being in precisely the same position as the men who were in actual need So far as his thoughts are sympathetic they are good; as soon as he attempts to pretend that he is one of the army of the unemployed and to act on that assumption the result shows the insincerity of his position. In passing under police inspection for the benefit of two "slummers" Mr Wyckoff undertook to mystify the officer, according to his account, by speaking in four or five different languages. On his uttering a verse from Genesis in the original Hebrew, the officer immediately decided that he was a "sheeny." Bright officer, to recognize the sound of ancient Hebrew and connect it with modern Hebrew jargon!

Cornell university will enter on its books the sum of \$500,000 to the credit of spite. Spite seldom does anybody any good. But when Mr. Oliver H. Payne got mad at Chancellor McCracken of New York university because Mr. McCracken wanted to be the whole university he determined to show that gentleman that there were other universities in the world. And the nearest at hand was Cornell, which accordingly gets the neat sum above mentioned as a nestegg for a medical school. You can't buy much of a medical school in these days for \$500,000, but Cornell probably has some idle incubators with which she can hatch a full-fiedged medical college out of that nestegg in the course of a year of two. And Chancellor McCracken is yet to hear from.

KANSAS TOPICS.

That Mr. Titterington, who took a bride n Osage county, will find that matrimony s no laughing matter.

A White Cloud young woman threw water on her lover because he played the Spanish fandango beneath her window.

Come to think of it, it will never do for Governor Leedy to go to war. There will ody left to build that North & South railroad.

Fort Scott is knocking at the door of fame. She has a citizen who went to school with Commodore Dewey at Heidelerg, Germany.

It cannot be said that the lot of the Kansas volunteer is entirely without comensation. Every company that arrives in Topeka is permitted to walk by the state ouse and take a look at Governor Leedy who comes out and swells his chest and John Gonzales is the name of the ad-

vance agent for a theater company touring

in Kansas. He is a fullblood Spaniard

ut he keeps himself safe by telling the lo cal editor in each town: "I am Spanish but I think we need a whaling." And now Alma tiptoes down the echoing orridors of glory with the documents to show that she has a woman citizen who is

the Raleigh. The Pop paper at Pittsburg mourns over the defeat of Leedy at the Topeka convention. It says that Fred Close has become "the Spanish spy who does the bidding of the money kings of Wall street.

cousin to Commander Coghlan, of

'Spanish spy'' is good. Speaking of Wall street, four Populists fell dead at Topeka yesterday when one of the newsaper bulletin boards displayed a dispatch about Manila, starting out as follows: "A Wall street agency sends out the

One of the recruits who marched to camp with the Abliene company is a fullblood Spaniard, but he has long been a natural-J. Fernardo, and his swarthy complexion clearly indicates his nativity. He had a sailor brother who lost his life on the illfated Maine, and he is eager to avenge his death.

The magnetic power of a Western Kansas statesman was never better displayed than when Hon. J. U. Brown, of Greeley ounty, went to Hutchinson and enlisted for the war. He did not know a single man in the company, but he made a patriotic speech while waiting for the recruiting ofer, and the company unanimously elected him first lieutenant. Brown is an Irishnan by birth, but spent fifteen years in Cuba and speaks Spanish like a native. Yesterday he handed Governor Leedy his resignation as a member of the Kansas legislature.

The Aima Enterprise relates that Deacon Fairfield went to Topeka the other day and while there thought it would be neat thing to buy flags for all the children in his Sunday school. So he bought a his bunch of flags and returned home, only to find when the hour of distribution cam around that on each flag the following was printed:

Remember the Maine, To hell with Sp

The deacon said these were his private sentiments, but he didn't quite believe they would do for a Sunday school, so there was no distribution.

The Fort Scott Monitor says the Popu lists of Bourbon county have hit upon a novel scheme for escaping the necessity of declaring for or against prohibition They will put a plank in their platform indersing Paine's celery compound.

The avidity with which people in the small towns hunger after war news is pretty well exemplified in the following item from the White Cloud Globe: "There was almost a riot at the depot Sunday over who should get the papers. Only a dozen Kansas City papers came, semebody having stolen the twenty-five Journals between here and Atchison. Avery Newlin, who handles the papers, was not allowed to hand them out, but they were taken away from him by the crowd who forced the money on him. In the struggle the crowd ran against the bank of dirt north of the the lucky ones only laughed."

The partnership between David Martin. E. C. Little and Attorney General Boyle has been dissolved and what was known as "the state administration law firm" no longer exists. Mr. Little and General Boyle withdrew from the Topeka office and Judge Martin will conduct it alone.

Balle Waggener is home from his visit to the Southern coast. He had letters of introduction to Commodore Schiey and was permitted to visit and inspect all of the warships at Hampton Roads. He says the flying squadron can whip its weight in wildcats, and that is the extreme limit of the Kansas idea of good fighting.

It is a mistake to say that Governor Leedy was the only governor in the United States who ignored the national guards The governor of Georgia also turned down all of the officers of the guards and filled their places with political pets. And what nakes this coincidence more striking is the fact that Populism was introduced to Kangovernors were educated in the school of Polk and Livingston.

The commander at the mustering station at Topeka is making a great mistake in forcing the troops to sleep on the wet ground with insufficient bedding. His idea

is, of course, to toughen the men, but there is no requirement in this direction which calls for unnecessary exposure and discomfort. Giving a man rheumatism or pneumonia is a mighty poor way to tough en him. The troops are camping in the mud alongside a big lot of empty buildings in the fair grounds, and they should e quartered there during the wet weather. The theory of the regular army comnanders is to take the best possible care of the health and comfort of the private oldiers. Because in the civil war the troops often had to lie unprotected in the storms it seems to be the idea of the Topeka commander that his men will not be considered real soldiers unless they are put to every hardship in sight. For several days there has not been a bed at Camp Leedy which was not damp and dangerous, and there is no good reason why the boys should not be transferred to the build-

A Central Kansas paper thinks it is very queer that five days should elapse without a report from Commodore Dewey. Thirty-three years ago fifteen days elapsed before this same Central Kansas paper heard of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. If the battle of Manila had happened on the day Lincoln was assassinated we could not have heard of it inside of three or four months. The first telegraph line to the capital of Kansas did not open for business until November 15, 1865. The first telegraph line to Kansas City was opened for business in January, 1859. Leavenworth and Atchison were connected with this line in the latter part of the same year, but St. Joe had to wait a year longer. It is only when we remember the crude and unsatisfactory methods of three decades ago that we appreciate the marvelous improvement in the means of communication throughout the world.

G. C. Clemens occupies a column in the Topeka Capital in an attempt to show that the Mennonites and Quakers are exempt from going to war by reason of a clause in the Kansas constitution. It is a little singular that a man with the learning and intelligence ascribed to Mr. Clemens should not know that the United States has reserved the right to call every able bodied citizen into the service of the common country and that the Kansas constitution has nothing to do with it. It would be a remarkable condition of affairs, indeed, if a man could exempt himself from defending his country by proclaiming the belief that he did not think warfare was right. Kansas has exempted those who had religious scruples from service in the state militia, but that is the limit of any state's authority. In the meantime those Mennonites who wish to become absolutely insured against being called to the nation's army need only enlist in the Kansas national guard-leastwise during the incumbency of the present Populist state administration.

It is not given to middle age, old age or even the angels to think the great throbbing thoughts which seethe through the mind of youth, Willard H. Bliss is the name of an Ottawa boy who recently removed to Pennsylvania. Here is a letter he has written back to the editor of the Ottawa Republican: "After having passed through nine sleepless nights, suffering in mind and body as no mortal man ever before has suffered, choking with half suppressed sobs for the gallant 266 brave lads who were hurled into eternity by perfidiou Spain, I have enlisted to battle for Cuba libre. I now behold a new sun rise in the east and set in the west; a more beautiful sun than I have ever seen before. I am a new man, burning with patriotic fervor and unlimited zeal for Cuba, dear Cuba, the gem of the Antilles! Oh, Cuba, thou who art most divine, in whose bosom rankles the spirit of tyranny where naught bu liberty can reside and peacefully dwell, thou shalt be free! The trocha is crossed the die is cast, and Spain shall rule no more! I have enlisted!"

Very few of the Populist papers in Kan sas are now giving expression to disloyal utterances. They have been shamed into silence, or else have taken warning of a sentiment which threatened dispublic aster. This sentiment found expression at Girard the other day when the editor of the Appeal to Reason was run out of town by a mob because he had cast contempt of the American flag. There is still another Populist paper in Kansas which is con ducting itself after a fashion that bode its editor trouble-not through violence but through the loss of the respect of every decent and patriotic man in the community in which he resides. We refer to the Concordia Blade, which is printing editorials in denunciation of the govern ment. It urges its readers to withdraw their sympathy from the American cau and advises young men to keep out of the army. It holds that there is nothing in the cry of patriotism which should induce any citizen to sacrifice anything, for the way has been brought on by "the McKinleyites" solely for the purpose of enabling the money power to gamble in bonds. In short the Concordia editor talks exactly as the Copperheads did during the war of rebellion, and he stands a curious example of what the fanaticism of Populism may lead men into.

MISSOURI POINTS.

The new city administration in St. Joe is bringing to the surface, the News declares, about the most ravenous lot of Democrats that ever came down the gulch.

Savannah's long wished for new \$50,000 court house will soon become a realty, the bond proposition voted on in Andrew county the other day having carried by a large majority.

Chillicothe Republicans were so engrossed n reading the war news Monday that they neglected to go to the polls and defeat Mayor Hirsch, the Democratic nominee, in his candidacy for re-election.

Patriotic St. Josephites are complaining that the new Democratic administration is so busy trying to distribute the municipa ple that it hasn't even found time to float "Old Glory" over the city hall.

"It is becoming plain," says the Atchiso Globe, "that Missouri's war record in the present war will be made by Missour mules. We can't crow, however. The war record of Kansas, up to date, has been

made by a jackass." The trial of Ferguson, the man charged with complicity in the mysterious murder of S. G. Wilson, a prominent business mar of Trenton some months ago, which was to have taken place this week, has been continued to the next term of court.

"St. Joe has climbed a tree to announc that Admiral Dewey once had a brother who lived in St. Joe, and that he visited in St. Joe fifteen years ago. Atchison," boasts Ed Howe, "is on a higher branch with two Atchison boys on ships in the Asiatic squadron."

Sergeant William Jasper, the Revolutionary hero of whom so much has been printed recently in connection with the naming of the new battery on Sullivan's sland for him by the government recently. is the one, also, for whom one of Missouri's ichest and greatest counties was named. Evidently the jag-cure establishment at

lefferson City hasn't exhausted possibilities n the way of local business yet. An old resident is quoted in the Courier as having een a large panther pacing restlessly to and fro on a floating tree that went by as ne stood looking at the rapidly rising river the other day. The Scott County Newsboy repels the

charge that every ablebodied Democrat there is a candidate for something or other, but it declares to be gospel truth the statement that in Cape Girardeau county, whence the slander came, the first words every male infant is taught to pronounce are: "I want an office."

Postmaster Frank Filson, of Cameron, is

a patriotic American official who would rather lick a Spaniard than a postage stamp. He is organizing a company in his town and will leave his office in charge of deputies while he leads his brave Clinton county boys to the front as a part of Colonel Corby's Fourth regiment.

Although the graduating class numbered but four the commencement exercises at George R. Smith college, Sedalia, Tuesday, are conceded to have been the most inter sting and satisfactory in the institution's istory. Wednesday afternoon special servi ices were held in honor of the founder of the college, General George R. Smith.

The Jefferson City people, according to the St. Louis Republic, claim to have as surances that in the event Colonel John T. Crisp, of Jackson is returned to the legis. he will introduce a bill to have the capital building remodeled, and they are ow ready to forgive him for the part he took in trying to have the capital removed

Blanket-tossing is no longer a part of the funny business with which the militia boys in camp at Nevada while away their leisure lours. They tried it on L. R. Kaylor, one of their comrades, the other night, through some awkward fumbling injured him so severely that he will be laid up several weeks, in fact they very narrowly escaped breaking his neck, the surgeons

Colonel Dick Dalton is said to be devoting his whole time to fruitraising, on his Ralls county farm, and apparently to have abandoned the idea of attempting to break into politics by way of a chase for the legislative nomination. His farm pays him handsomely now, but he is believed to unable to raise anything but Mrs. Lease's famous specialty if he entered the political arena again.

Dr. Robinson, superintendent of the state nsane asylum at Nevada, made a visit to Windsor recently, and in the course of a hance conversation with John Tryman, a resident of that town the Mail says a omewhat remarkable incident was developed. Tryman related the circumstance that he had not heard from his father in many years; that his father was an old ex-Confederate soldier. Dr. Robinson asked the name of his father. He replied, George B. Tryman. The doctor informed him that George B. Tryman was an inmate of the Nevada asylum, and further conversation established the fact that the missing fath of John Tryman had been found. The old gentleman is 82 years old, and besides his mental disorder is afflicted with blindness.

A Carthage man who has just returned rom Jefferson City tells the Press that delightfully mixed and the utmost uncerainty prevails as to the movement of the state troops. There is a scramble for millary appointments equal to the rush for appointive offices when the governor was elected, and to the disgust of thinking people the men with absolutely no military experience are among the most clamorous being worked for all they are worth, and meantime, with the state troops fretting to go to the front, there is no money to transport them, and a masterly inactivity prevails at the state The Trenton Republican prints an inter-

esting letter from Arthur Sibbit, a young

nan who started from there for the Klondike gold fields some months ago and had got as far as Lake Togosh, British Northwest Territory, when he wrote, March 31. some extracts are herewith given: "Som very burdensome restrictions are placed on us poor devils up here. We had to pay \$4 for the privilege of cutting and whipsawing 500 feet of lumber to build our boat-just saw mill price for the lumber in Missouri. Every miner who has any assurance of having his rights protected has to pay \$10 per year for a miner's license, the onsumer also in most cases up here has to pay the tariff, but that is not very high rates, ranging from 20 to 35 per cent ad valorem, valued at Seattle prices. While a good many things are admitted free the trails are fast breaking up and in a short time all goods brought over the passes will condition with the 1,000-pound grub rejuirement will practically prohibit any one from getting in with less than \$500 in money, unless he wants to work all summer to get in. This is a rather high priced country. A \$10 pair of boots looks extravigant, but I paid that for a pair of hightopped rubber boots at Lake Bennett, but the next day I made a sled and sold it for \$10. Rather good wages for a scrub carwere a little short on hav and tried to buy ome but could not get an ounce for less than 30 cents per pound, or at the rate of 600 per ton. It costs \$50 at Skaguay. The old Corona that we started here on and left hanging on the rocks, I see by the papers has been raised and floated back to Victoria, where, I understand, the goods on board were sold at auction to pay the wrecking company for picking up the boat and we fellows who owned the goods will just have to whistle. The company, of course, is supposed to be responsible, but where the corporations own the government and courts, what can a fellow do but let them measure his medicine, bat his eyes and take it down. I had about \$100 her and my clothing either laid there and rotted or went to pay expenses of the ship company. Some people think it a sin to cuss a corporation but the fellows out ere who have had dealings with steamship companies don't think that way. The railroads are not in it compared with them. "The big fake of the season, the govern nent relief expedition, has been abandoned and a large amount of stuff is not for sale, and I suppose a lot of fellows it. That is about all they have done, as they never even got as far as the summit of Chilkoot pass, and as for the starvation part there is no more need of a relief expedition into the Klondike than there is of

one to New York citý; in fact, not as much, for they might find some people starving there, and every one who comes out makes fun of starvation in the Klondike. This is not much of a game country. There are oose and caribou. Back from the river a few miles, while in Seattle, we (or rather he fellow who went back) bought a new hammerless shotgun. The other day I started to put it together, got tangled and worked about a day to study out the mechanism. Finally I succeeded, loaded up and proceeded forth, scared up a cottontail, waded snow kneedeep and tracked him until I was tired and gave it up. Being bent on having some fresh meat. went back to camp, took a cup of sugar, went back to an Indian camp and traded for a mess of caribou steak."

A Summary of Progress

om the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. It is not easy for the average citizen to alize that this is only the second week of the war. He and she have endured heavy drafts upon the nervous during the weeks leading up to the forma inauguration of conflict, until most of us have been ready to echo the remark of the good woman who laid down her newspape with a weary air and exclaimed, "How this thing drags!" We forget the long, stern weary years over which the civil war dragged its bloody and desolating length, and are ready to make the most unthinking and impossible demands for instant victory The amateur critics are like irresponsible children thrown into the midst of seriou responsibilities.

Not so those in authority. They are deal ing with a large problem in a large way. There is money loss in the haste made necessary because we are not prepared for var, but there is mighty progress as well Our preparations have culminated in re-They are magnificent. The entire demand for volunteers made by the president has been met fourfold. Citizens i bands of thousands are protesting because the government cannot employ them. We have doubled the naval tonnage of the fleet, and so added greatly to its scouting capacity and efficiency for blockade purposes. Assembled at the coast is a detach nent of our regular army large enough

to land in Cuba. So much for the preparations. What of results? Cuba has been as completely iso-lated from Spain as if that decaying land had never held sovereignty in the island The Spanish army is penned, abandoned and without home communication. Nex will come the landing of United States The purpose is to make trance with a force strong enough to hold fortified camp and open comm with the insurgents. The way has been prepared for that, and if the enterprise accomplished successfully, all the world will see that real progress is being made Food and guns for the insurgents will ac company the demonstration.

All this without regard to our magnificent victory in the Philippines. The most im patient ought to be satisfied with the prog ress made. This war is being waged with vigor, energy and success.

General Effect of the Victory.

from the Indianapolis Journal. The only extensive naval engagemen with modern ships was that between the Japanese and Chinese, September 17, 1834 The Chinese took twelve ironclads and cruisers into action and the Japanese elev en, with torpedo boats. The Japanese sank four and burned three of the Chinese ships leaving five to escape. Three of the Japan ese vessels were quite seriously damaged The battle lasted five hours. Not so many ships were engaged at Manila on either side, the engagement was of shorter dura tion and the result more decisive, since ne Spanish ship escaped, while, so far as learned, no ship of the United States severely injured. The second battle be tween ironclads with modern guns goes to sustain the opinion that any engagement between fleets of modern warships. result in decisive victory for one side and something like annihilation for the other The affair at Manila also makes it very clear that the nation which has the great ships is the controlling power.

Turning to the era of wooden walls an sails, one will turn back many pages of the world's history to find a naval as decisive as was that at Manila. In the great naval battles the victor was almost as severely crippled when he drey off from action as was the vanquished. Years ago a naval battle, unless it resulted in a sweeping victory, did not so much de cide issues as now, because the world's commerce was carried in wooden ship which could be made available for war. Now the destruction of an ironclad flee inflicts a loss which cannot be made good in less than two or three years.

Another effect of the victory is the change of opinion it will cause in Europe There has been much sneering at the United States navy because European nation remember our ships as they entered their ports a dozen years ago. No governmen in Europe seems to have kept a record of our progress in the creation of a modern navy. Europeans generally have assume that in so brief a period it has been im possible for us to secure a corps of officer so capable of handling modern warships as those of Admiral Dewey proved them selves to be in the fight at Manila. Now that Europeans have seen what we can do, they may attempt to cultivate our friendship as one of the dictators among the nations.

Much in the Name.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. Down at Indianapolis the other day the alumni and undergraduates of Depauw university met to consider ways and means for the financial assistance of that college. A popular subscription among the of the plans suggested.

on is located at Greencastle This institution is located at Greencastle Ind. It was formerly called Asbury college, after Francis Asbury, the first American bishop in the Methodist church, who was sent by John Wesley to the colonies in 1771. Its name was revered among friends of that denomination, and the good work of the college won recognition everywhere.

About twenty years ago Matthew Depauw, a very wealthy glass manufacturer, of New Albany, Ind., gave a large sum of money to the school in consideration of its taking his name. And the change

Adversity overtook the rich man, and he endowment suffered. Mr. Depauw failed to meet that moral obligation reof income. And to-day the college that

once was Asbury is embarrassed. Undoubtedly it was a mistake to change the name. The vanity which could erase the name of Francis Asbury is of a piece with the ephemeral advantage bestowed. Go back to the good old name of As-bury, and trust the church to preserve its or, as it always has its creed.

April Receipts and Expenditures. rom the Chicago Post.

But for the extraordinary expenditures on account of the army and navy depart nents the national receipts for the month of April would have shown a fair surplus and this notwithstanding the damper on importations by the impending war. The total receipts for the month were as

.\$33,012,943

are the largest receipts for April in years, being almost \$9,000,000 greater than nder the Wilson bill in 1895 and 1896 The expenditures for the last month were

anticipatory receipts of April, 1897, these

With the exception of the pl

Last year the expenditures on account of the army and navy in April were only 7,031,089, agninst \$18,772,000 for April, 1898.

deficit. The expenditures for civil and mis-cellaneous account were also greater last April than in April, 1897. It is therefore evident that except for the war there would be no necessity for tariff legislation by the present congress.

which more than accounts for the entire

They Are "Plutes" Themselves. rom the New York Sun. The voice of Colonel Percy Daniels, Pop-

ulist, of Girard, is heard crying out in the vilderness that "the situation in Se ern Kansas is such as to admit of no further delay in offering the discordant elements that compose the opposition to the existing oligarchy of sordid wealth ar opportunity of coming together." tunately the Kansas Populists are themelves members of the oligarchy of wealth They are remarkably prosperous and can't elp it, and it takes them so much time to cut off coupons that they have little leisure for the composition of resolutions denound ing the oligarchy of sordid wealth. did" wealth, by the way, is the wealth of persons who are not Populists.

The Same Here.

rom Judy. Costermonger-"All koinds of fruit. (To voman who has thrust her head out of a window.) Want any, loldy?" Woman (at window)-"No."

Costermonger-"Then what did ve chuck er head out o' de winder for? (To the noke.) Goo on!"

A Subtle Thrust

rom Life. Clara-"Mr. Castleton asked me at what time you were likely to be alone, as he wanted to call on you."

Maud—"What did you tell him?" Clara-"I said any time."

THE RETURN.

A day ago, as she passed through The great doors of the year swung to,

Behind white drifted clouds was lost The pageant of the level sun; We knew the stlence tokened frost And that the old warm eves were done

And so we mourned and slept. But he (The master of the moving b Awoke-to see, across the flowers,

The gates flung back a morning's space. And (while the fields went wild for mirth!) Above the threshold Sumr Yearning for old lover, Earth. -Francis Sherman, in the Bookmas

A FAREWELL

Go fetch me a pint o' wine, And fill it in a silver tassie; That I may drink before I go A service to my bonnie lassie: The boat rocks at the pier of Leith, Fu' loud the wind blaws frae the ferry, The ship rides by the Berwick-law.

And I maun leave my bonnie Mary. The trumpets sound, the banners fly. The glittering spears are ranked ready. The shouts o' war are heard afar, The battle closes thick and bloody: But it's not the roar o' sea or shore Wad make me langer wish to tarry; outs o' war that's heard afar It's leaving thee, my bonnie Mary.

THE SILENT VOICES

When the dumb Hour, clothed in black, Brings the Dreams about my bed, Call me not so often back, Silent Voices of the dead, Toward the lowland ways behind me And the sunlight that is gone! Call me rather, silent Voices, Forward to the starry track ng up the heights beyond me

On, and always on! —Alfred Lord Tennyson

OF CURRENT INTEREST. Here is an example of straightforward candor on the part of a Philadelphia company of youngsters who, while thoroughly patriotic, make no secret of their desire for a little newspaper notoriety. What's the use of being a patriot, anyhow, as the Record asks, if you can't get your name in the paper? The communication reads: "Dear Editor: The boys around our way would like to get their names in the paper. So we have formed a Calvery as we have no where to make a fort. We have 30 boys encluding 6 offisers. The offisers are as folling. We fight to free Cuba. mander in Chief Boolegs, Captin Spike Donoghue, Lieutenant Gimp Master Lieutenant Reddy Connelly 1 Sergant Farmer. We are ready at 1 minnet's no tice 2 sergant Jonnie Bull. We all have a gun and sword each. Please put this in the Sunday paper. The Crown Calvery is the name. Yours Truely, Commander in

Chief Boolegs." The doubling of the tax on all beer and fermented liquors, as provided for in the new revenue bill, can be safely depended revenue. According to the official return for the last fiscal year, the country's total consumption of mait liquors for that period. measured in gallons, was 1,069,310,262, or an average of 14.69 gallons for every man, woman and child in the country. As each barrel of beer sells for at least \$18 over the counter, it follows that the country paid over \$600,000,000 for its beer in the year ending June 30, 1897. The cost has been about the same for seven years past, the average consumption per capita having been nearly steady during that time. The onsumption of spiritous liquors per capita has decreased in these years, while the onsumption of wines has increased.

A dignified old gentleman from a nearby state went into one of New York's partment stores the other day and asked the first clerk he came across if there was detective around. Of course the clerk did not know. "Is there such a thing here the next q The clerk sent for that worthy. "You be in charge of this floor?" said the stranger. "I am, sir; what can I do for you?" "I've come here to make a few purchases, and in my home we have a habit of looking at things and feeling of them before we buy. want you to send one of your detectives around the store with me to see that I do not steal anything. I do not care to be regarded as a suspect: I would not like to be arrested as a shoplifter by mistake."

How far off from the rest some parts of the United States are was illustrated pointedly a fortnight ago when Captain Milan, keeper of the Mount Desert Rock light, off the Maine coast, paid his first visit of the winter to the mainland and there first learned of the destruction of the Maine. He bought all the papers he could find giving an account of the catastrophe to take to the small community of his home.

General Fitznugh Lee has three brothers, all living within a few miles of Fredericksburg, Va. They are Major John M. Lee, Captain Daniel M. Lee and one Robert Lee, who is eccentric enough to be plain "Mr." Captain Lee's residence, is on an estate called "Highland Home," and with him lives the venerable mother of the family. She is 90 years old and for some time has been totally blind. Stars and stripes and the Cuban flag are

now intertwined in silk embroidery on golf and bicycle hose. Fancy prices rule, and there are many small scale manufacturers who have stopped work on staple lines in order to produce the popular goods. Flag handkerchiefs cannot be turned out fast enough for the color-crazed populace. The nakers of military hats are also up to their ears in business. Cuba is known in history under several

names. The first was Antilia; then Juana, after a Spanish prince. Fernandina came third, followed by Santiago and the Isle of Ave Maria. The original Indian name. Cubanacan, signifying "where gold is found," was finally adopted, and usage shortened it to the first two syllables.

The authorities of a church at Hanford their pastor whereby he will be equipt on condition that if he makes a rich strike he shall pay off the church debt. The congregation will take care of his family during his absence. There are substantially 500,000,000 perso

speaking colloquially one or another of the thief modern languages, and of these about 25 per cent, or 125,000,000 persons, speak English. About 90,000,000 speak Russian, 75,000,000 German, 55,000,000 French, 45,000,000 Spanish, 35,000,000 Italian and 12,000,000 Port-Telephones are to be placed in the wards of one of the Paris hospitals, within reach

them to comunicate with their friends outside. Connection will also be made with concert hall, in order to permit the invalids to enjoy the performance. William Haskell Coffin, whose remarkable picture, "Karma," attracted so much at-tention in Washington art circles not long ago, is only twenty years of age, and is

of the bedridden patients, so as to enable

the son of a former assistant comptrolle of the currency. New England is well represented in Rear Admiral Dewey's squadron. The admiral comes from Vermont, Captain Dyer, of the Baltimore, was born in Provincetown, and Commander Walker, of the Concord, was

reared in New Hampshire. Some time in May the students of Oak Ridge, N. C., institute will unveil a monument on the Guilford battlefield to the memory of "Gilles," the drummer boy of

the legion of Lighthorse Harry Lee. As the word will occur in conversation frequently now, it is useful to recall that Byron makes "Cadiz" rhyme with "ladies."